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COUNTRY USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

SUBJECT City Plan of Lvov

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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Attached is a city plan of Lvov, numbers on which refer to the following locations:

1. Main railroad station: The station is a gray building in the western part of Lvov. The entrance is on the east side and the exit is on the north side. Inside are windows where tickets can be purchased without documents on the day of departure. There is a waiting room where the militia sometimes checks tickets and documents. There are five or six glass-roofed platforms at which passenger trains arrive. Tickets are collected from incoming passengers at the point where they enter the station. Passengers enter the city via an underground tunnel. On the south side of the station there is a separate entrance to the platforms from which suburban trains leave.
2. Motor repair shop: The building is surrounded by a stone wall and passes are needed for admittance.
3. Streetcar employees' building: This is a small stone house where streetcar conductors and drivers wait before going on duty. Streetcar lines #1 and #9 go to the railroad station. Lvov streetcars are very small and old.
4. Certification Bureau (Spravochnoye Buro): This is a wooden booth (sic) with a sign identifying it as the Certification Bureau. At this office one can obtain a certificate entitling one to reside in Lvov and the surrounding cities. The cost is 50 kopeks, and no documents are required when applying for the certificate.

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5. Plant for automatic loaders: The plant contains the following shops: foundry, mechanical workshop, heat-treating section, welding shop, and assembly shop. This factory, which is located on Zheleznodorozhnaya Street, puts out mechanical loaders on ZIS (Zavod Imeni Stalina) chassis.
6. Cemetery: One of the cemetery entrances is on Shevchenko Street (formerly called Yanovskaya Street).
7. Freight depot: Most of the warehouses are one-story wooden buildings surrounded by wooden fences with entrance gates. Rail sidings lead to the warehouses.
8. MGB building: This is a two- or three-story, gray, stone building on the Zheleznodorozhnaya Street, about 100 meters from the corner of Gorodetskaya Street. It has a small sign reading "MGB". The doors are always closed. Source does not know if the building is guarded.
- 8a. Railway militia building: This is a small, white, two-story building located about 150 meters from the railroad station, on the street leading from the main entrance of the station to Gorodetskaya Street. The railway militiamen wear red service caps.
9. Restaurants: This is a one-story, white building on Gorodetskaya Street, opposite the corner of Kulparkovskaya Street. It has a sign reading Stolovaya (dining room). Lvov railroad workers and other inhabitants usually eat here. Admittance is unrestricted. Prices are comparatively low; in 1980 an average dinner cost six rubles. Vodka (100 grams per portion) and beer are also served.
10. Militia building: This three-story stone building, which is in very poor condition, is occupied exclusively by the seventh section of the militia. The office of the militia officer on duty, the passport office, and the military registry office are on the first floor. On the second floor are other offices and a special dining room for the militia. The building is directly opposite the corner of Kulparkovskaya Street.
11. Prison administration building: This is a two-story, white stone building about 100 meters from the corner of Kulparkovskaya Street. The prison administration and guards are located here. This building and the prison camp (not located) are surrounded on all sides by wooden fences. The entrance to the camp is guarded. There are about 300 prisoners here, most of them political prisoners. The prisoners worked on the construction of the Lvov Agricultural Machinery Plant and the electric light bulb factory. They went to and from work either on foot or by truck.
12. Lvov Agricultural Machinery Plant: The plant is located at 199 Gorodetskaya Street.
13. Church: This is a small, brown, wooden building where services are now held.
14. Lvov streetcar depot: Streetcars are kept here at night.
15. Electric light bulb factory: This factory, which manufactures various kinds of electric light bulbs, is located 400 meters southeast of the streetcar depot. It consists of several old shops and some that were built in 1950. One side is enclosed by barbed wire.
16. Palace of Culture: This four-story, green building was formerly the Roks theater and is now a Palace of Culture for the railroad workers of the Lvov railway junction. In the building there is a theater and a movie house. Admission to the movies costs three to five rubles. There

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is also a dance hall where dances are held every second day and on holidays. On weekdays admission costs five rubles and dancing continues until midnight; on holidays the admission is ten rubles and there is dancing until 5:00 a.m. In an effort to eliminate "groveling before foreign culture," the fox trot has been renamed rapid dance (bystry tanets) and the tango is called slow dance (medlenny tanets). Furthermore, the youths have been ordered to do the old dances, like the Russian ballroom dances, the chardash, and waltzes. Source has noted that the local native population ignores these entertainments. The majority of people at the dances and other entertainments are people who have come from elsewhere, mostly Russians.

17. Farmers' market: This is a small market about 50 to 70 meters in size. It is located about 200 meters west of the curve on Stalin Street, formerly Leion Sapien Street. Food of all kinds can be bought at this market. Concessions are rented out by the militia.
18. Restaurant: This dining room is on the first floor of a three-or four-story building. It is frequented by laborers and office workers, and admittance is unrestricted.
19. Tearoom: The tearoom is located opposite the restaurant and is in a white dwelling house of many stories. The tearoom is on the first floor. Dinner is served here, as well as tea, vodka, and beer. A glass of tea with sugar costs 20 kopeks. A trio of musicians plays at the tearoom. The place is frequented mostly by persons who wish to idle away the time.
20. Polish Roman Catholic Church: This is a large brown building which is no longer used as a church. It is presently used for storage space.
21. Greek Orthodox Church: This is the Church of St. Yuri. As of 1950, services were being held here. It is a gray building.
22. Shashlichnaya restaurant: Caucasian food, vodka, and beer are served here. An orchestra plays Eastern music, and the restaurant is open until midnight.
23. Military barracks: This is a long red building several stories high which is located 200 meters south of the intersection of Shevchenko and Gorodetskaya Streets. The building is surrounded by an iron fence, and there is a sentry at the gate. [redacted] a signal unit or perhaps an engineer unit is quartered here. 25X1
24. Russian musical comedy theater: This building is dark in color and has many stories. Operettas are performed here.
25. Railroad ticket office: The city office where rail tickets can be purchased in advance is located in a gray building of many stories.
26. Market: The market where local inhabitants sell secondhand goods, like suits, underwear, furniture, German watches, and cameras, is located 400 meters north of the city railroad ticket office. This market is called Barakholyka or Tolkuchka. Anyone wanting to sell something must pay the market agent for space at the market. The militia preserves order here and has as its main concern the control of speculators and secondhand dealers. There is no restriction on the sale of old goods or of things which were not bought at government stores. Firemen, watchmakers, and factory guards often act as speculators. The factory guards are given two days' rest after night duty, and they therefore have free time to spend in speculating. There are rumors that the real blackmarketeers bribe the militia and are thus not hindered in their

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- ventures. They pose as workers, for example, as firemen or factory guards.
27. Tearoom: This tearoom, which is on the first floor of a many-storied corner building, is frequented mostly by market dealers and speculators.
 28. City hospital: This building has many stories and is dark in color; it is west of Pervomaiskaya Street, on Gorodetskaya Street.
 29. USSR Government Bank building: This is a many-storied brown building. The entrance is not guarded and admittance is unrestricted. The building is opposite and near the northern tip of Kostyushko Park.
 30. Western Railroad Administration building: This is a multi-storied red building.
 31. Ivan Franko University: This is a large, two-story, gray building where young people from all districts of the USSR study. The monuments which had been erected near the university during the time of Polish independence were destroyed in 1950.
 32. Polytechnic Institute: The institute is in a large, many-storied, red building and has about 2,500 students. Students are given practical training at the Lvov Agricultural Machinery Plant.
 33. Kopernika movie theater: This theater is located in a medium-sized, many-storied brown building 200 meters from the center of May First Street. The theater itself is two stories high. There are showings from 3:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.
 34. Moskva restaurant: This is a large elegant restaurant located on the second floor of a tall, dark-colored building. Most of the people who go there are members of the Soviet aristocracy. No one is admitted in working clothes, and enlisted men and sergeants of the Soviet army are also barred.
 35. Inturist restaurant: This is also an expensive restaurant and is located on the first floor of a large building. 25X1
 36. Lesi Ukrainki movie theater.
 37. Adam Mitskevich monument: This is an old monument erected in honor of a Polish writer. It is a stone column, 15 meters in height, with a bust of Mitskevich and an eagle on the lower part of the column.
 38. Ukrainian Restaurant: The restaurant is on the first floor of a white building and has a sign identifying it as the Stolovaya Ukrainekikh Obedov.
 39. Monument site: The bronze monument of a Polish king on horseback, which was formerly at this location, was taken down in 1950. It is rumored that the monument was sent to Poland.
 40. Lenin Museum: In a two-story white building at this location, there is a branch of the Lenin museum.
 41. Zinkovetskaya State Drama Theater: This is a large, dark-colored building where Ukrainian and Russian plays are performed. The last production Kalinovyv Gay.
 42. Opera House: Among the operas performed here are Zaporozhets za Dunayem with music by Lysenko, Galka, and Maikava Noch by Gogol. Sometimes plays are also put on in the opera house. In 1950 a play about Stalin's life called Velikiye Dni was performed here.

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43. Kolkhoz produce market: This market is located about 300 meters north of the opera house. The same procedure is followed here as at other markets in Lvov.
44. Mountain: This mountain, which has two cone-shaped peaks about 200 meters above the level of the city, is called Vysokyy Zamok (lofty castle). There are no castles on the mountain, but there is a park laid out and people come here on their days off. Entrance to the park is unrestricted.
45. State Jewelry Store: The store is on the first floor of a large, dark building. The sale of rings, gold watches, silver spoons, forks, and bracelets is unrestricted. There are few customers. Goods on display in showcases stay there a long time. The only items which sell are plain metal watches of Soviet manufacture, the Pobeda being for men and the Zvezdochka for women. The latter are nickel-plated and in 1950 cost 500 rubles. The plain Pobeda costs 600 rubles; the one in gold costs more than 1,000 rubles. Gold bracelets cost from 2,000 to 5,000 rubles.
46. Museum of Ukrainian National Art: This is a large brown building with many floors. Admission is by ticket. On display are Ukrainian national costumes, embroidery, woodcuts, sculpture, and artistic furniture. The museum has a suggestion and request book which is given to visitors upon request.
47. Movie theaters: There are two movie theaters on May First Street, next to the Ukrainian Museum. One is called the Dnipro.
48. Hotel: This hotel is a long building of about four stories and is gray or some dark color. It is patronized by workers in responsible positions. Travelers are accepted only if they are on important missions.
49. Gorkiy Drama Theater: This is a medium-sized building.
50. Restaurant: This large restaurant, which is not far from the State University, is patronized mostly by students. Dinners are simple and cheap and admittance is unrestricted.
51. Kostyushko Park: There are many benches in the park and admittance is unrestricted and free of charge. Folk entertainment of various kinds takes place here. There is also a summer dance area.
52. Ieto restaurant: This is a summer restaurant located in a three-story building in Kostyushko Park. An orchestra plays here.
53. Margarine factory: The factory consists of several buildings and is surrounded by a white stone wall.

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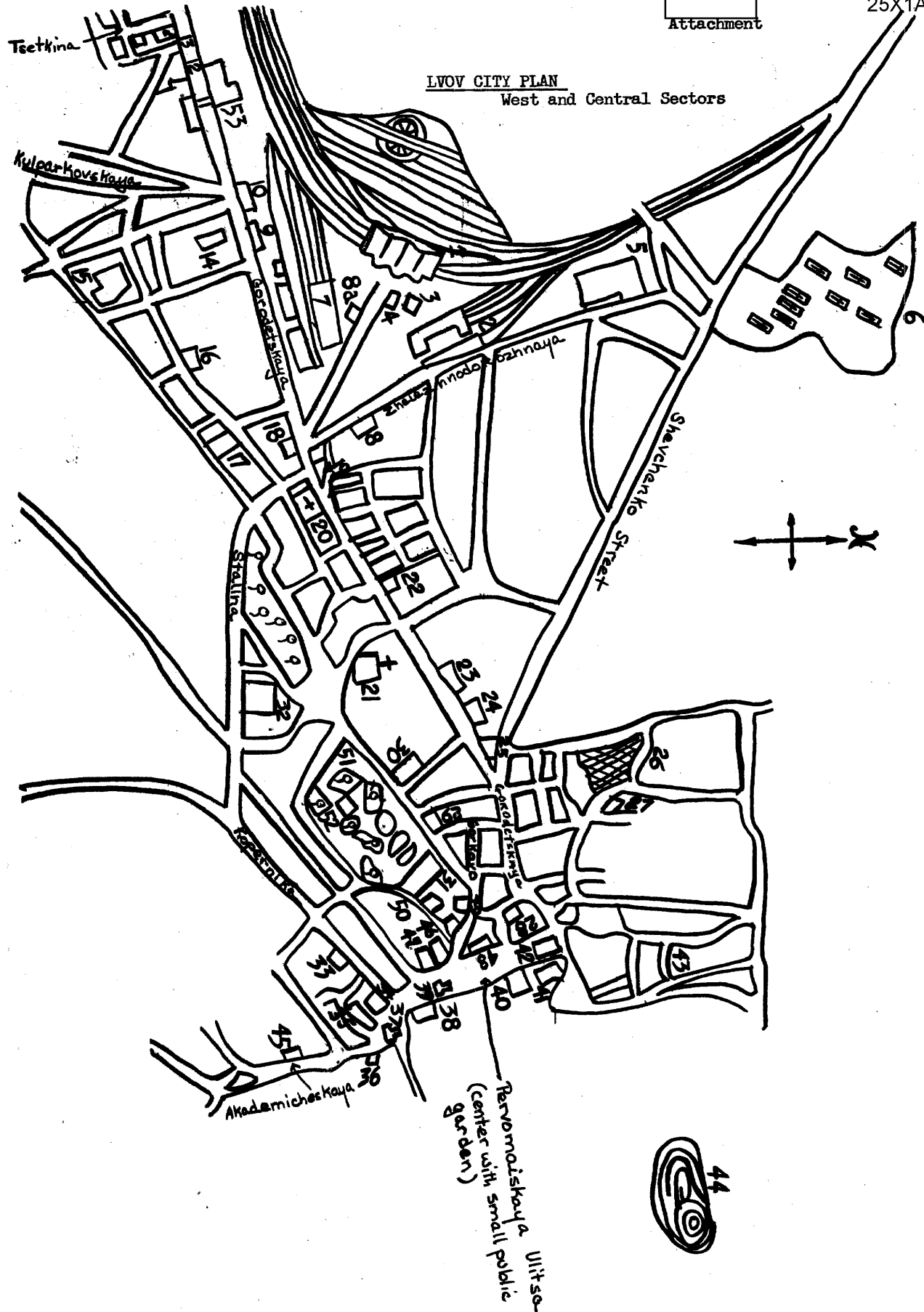
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Attachment

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LVOV CITY PLAN

West and Central Sectors



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